Litchfield Enquirer in sing PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING, BY C. ADAMS.

TERMS.—To village and single mail subscribers, two dollars per year, payable before the expiration of six months. To companies of six or more \$1.50 per year, or \$1.25 if paid in advance. The subscriber of course pays the mail or stage charge for transportation. No papers discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the discretion of the editor.

ADVERTISING.—One square, three insertions, \$1, and the same proportion for more than a square.—
Half a square, 75 cents. Coatinuance over three weeks 20 per cent. per week. A liberal deduction made for advertisements continued 6 or 12 months. Administrators' and Executors' Notices, \$1.00

Commissioners' Notices, All communications must be POST PAID.

PRICES REDUCED. AND CASH PAYMENTS. R. B. MERRIMAN,

DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY invites your attention
to his highly improved and unerring method of inserting

Stockton's Mineral Incorruptible Teeth, from a single tooth to a full set, combining the powers of mastication, durability, comfort and symmetry, without pain in the op-

Teeth cleaned and plugged with gold and other metallic substances, so as entirely to arrest decay. Children's teeth regulated. The subscriber will remain constantly at his office, 5th building north of the Bank,

Litchfield, where those who desire his services, are requested to call and examine his assortment of Teeth for themselves. work warranted. Gold Plugs, 75 cts. Pivot Teeth, \$1 75 Teeth cleaned, 50 4 Plate Teeth, 2 50 Full Setts on either jaw, each,
Tooth Powders and Brushes for sale.
Litchfield, Feb. 1844.

NOTICE.

GRANT is now in New-York selecting an assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES for the Spring sales, and confidently expects to receive the greater part of them at his store in Litchfield by Monday the 11th of March. His customers are invited to call and examine his goods and prices after that date. March 5th, 1844.

FOR SALE.

HE valuable Farm belonging to the estate of Joseph Farnam deceased, situated 1 and a 1-2 miles East of the Meeting House in South Farms, containing about one hundred acres, suitably divided into Meadow, Plowing, Pasture and Woodland; is well watered by springs and a never failing stream running directly through it. There is on said farm a large two story Dwelling House, nearly new: Woodhouse, Waggonhouse, Granary, one large Barn, new, one small Barn, and three Cow-houses, with one small Barn, and three Cow-houses, with one half of a Grate Cider Mill.

There is a variety of good fruit trees on said farm, such as opples, pears, cherries and grapes. The farm is in a high state of cultivation; the buildings and lences are in good repair. For further particulars, en-DANIEL H. FARNAM premises.

LEMAN H. FARNAM. Litchfield, South Farms. Feb. 5th 1844.

FOR SALE.

A FARM containing 37 acres of good land, all under improvement and a high state of cultivation, and suitably divided into meadow, plowing, and pasture land, well fenced and watered; also, two good orchards. There is one story and a half dwelling house, barn and other out houses, together with one half of a grate cider mill, pleasantly situated one and a half miles east of the meeting house in South Farms, and is worthy the notice of any one wishing a desirable situation. Terms made easy for one half of the purchase money. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber.

Litchfield, South Farms, March 6th 1844.

TO RENT.

BY the subscriber a convenient building to be occupied for Millinery and Dress Making, situated very pleasantly near the Congregational Church in this town. Said shop is well furnished and will be rented reasonably to any one who will furnish good recommendations of character, workman-

The stand for the above business is superior to most in the country, having an assurance of extensive patronage from adjoining vilinges if the business is well conducted.—Board can be obtained in good family, on reasonable terms near the place of business.

A. A. GRIDLEY.

Watertown, March 2, 1844.

Collector's Sale. TAKEN by virtue of a warrant to me di-rected for the collection of a School District tax, in District number two in New-Preston Society, town of Washington, a tract of Land bounded north by Warren pond, easterly by Warren pond and Elisha Cogswell's land, south by Beers Beardsley's land, and west by Nathan Newton's land, and so much of said land as will pay a school district tax of twenty-one dollars and thirty-seven and a half cents against Riley Cogswell will be sold at auction on the second hionday in May 1844, for the payment of said tax and costs.

Joseph H. Bennett, Collector.

New-Preston, Peb. 29, 1844.

41*

MOTICE.

THE Select Men and Town Clerk of Litchfield will meet at the Town Room on the last Monday (25th) of March, and also on Saturday the 30th of March, 1844, at 9 o'cleck A. M. of each of said days, for the purpose of examining and deciding upon all applications to be admitted to the privilege

No person can be admitted an elector on the merning of the first Monday of April except such as shall have attained the age of 21 years after the Saturday preceding. R. M. Wommure,

ISAAC NEWTON, PUTNAM KILBORN,

THESE THREE. Come all who would their country save Come all true Whige and freemen brave, Prepare ye for the race.

Let Union bind us all together In a glorious array; Determined, spite of wind and weather, To ELECT brave Henry Clay.

With Exercy untiring then We'll strive to win the day; And 'twill be a blessed triumph when We elect brave Harry Clay.

Let PERSEVERANCE urge us on, (Let none from the polls dare stay,) Fight for our Country's noblest Son. Our own brave Harry Clay.

WITH THESE THREE never can we fail-Then Whigs to the fight away; And next November we will hail ELECTED Harry Clay. Plymouth, March 11.

SUPERSTITION OF PAST AGES. A TALE OF THE TURKS.

In no particular is the difference between the dark ages and the present more clearly shown, than by the superstition of the former. Now, education, by developing the common sense of man, has dispelled the misty vapor that bigotry threw over his mind; and it would require the stolidity of an idiot to believe at the present time, what in years gone by it would have been the height of hetero-doxy to doubt. Formerly, a man who was endow-ed with genius and knowledge was considered a magician. Dr. Botolo was seized by the Inquisi-tion in the sixteenth century, for having cured a man of the gout—and the learned Friar Bacon was suspected, even by wise ecclesiastics, of hav-ing dealings with the devil. Diseases were impu-ted to fascination, and hundreds of poor wretches were dragged to the stake for being accessory to them. Mercatus, physician to King Philip II. of Spain, relates that he had seen a very beautiful woman break a steel mirror to pieces, and blast some trees with a glance of her eye. Josephus relates that he saw a Jew, named Eleosor, draw the devil out of an old woman's nose, by the applica-tion of Solomon's seal to it, in presence of the Em-peror Tespasian. Dr. Mynsight is said to have cu-red many bewitched persons with a plaster of assa-fætida. Some thought the evil spirit might con-sider such an application as an insult, and run off in a passion—others very sagely observed, that as such apirits were supposed to have eyes and ears, they might have noses, too. Even Luther, the great reformer, attributed

thunder and meteors to the devil. Such were a few of the superstitious notions and fears by which a great majority of the human race were enslaved. Can it be wondered at that so few of the learned, or sensible, or ungenious, allowing they were then in existence, dared to enlighten the world with their knowledge or skill? How much in those days would have been worth the life of Maelzel, the inventor of the automaton chess-player? Or, indeed, how long would it have been ere that benefactor of the human race, the inventor of locofoco matches, would have been burnt at the stake, and the pile

lighted possibly by his own invention?

In connection with this, I will relate an anecdote I once heard in Europe. An Englishman of wealth some few years since was travelling in Turkey—it was about the time the phosphorus matches first came into use—you may recollect the little red cases imported from France at that time, with a small pleas hottle in one end, and the matches in the other. The firman which he had obtained from the Sultan for his safe conduct, he had lost : and, arriving at one of the border towns, he was carried with his servants and effects before the Aga, as a spy of the Russians. Vain were his assertions, his pleadings, threats, or proffered bribes : to prison he must go, until orders from Constantinople could be received, and his efforts were left in

possession of the Aga and his officers.

Curiosity, though not one of the greatest attributes of a Turk, in this case became a duty, and his portmanteau and trunk were submitted to the ransacking of the phlegmatic Turks. An Englishman generally consults his comfort, and this one, knowing how little of that article he should find in the land he was visiting, had supplied himself with all the articles of necessity or luxury he could conveniently carry with him. A small lamp, cha-fing-dish, a tea-pot, knife and fork, spoon, silver tumbler, brushes for the head, teeth and flesh, razors, soap, wax tapers, and other sundries, with shirts, dickeys, bosoms, hosiery, boots, shoes and night-caps, were thrown in admirable disorder be-fore the assembled divan. These articles were not unknown, at least to many of the Mussulmen present—but a small tin case, opening with a spring, attracted the attention of all; in it, in six little compartments, were six red paper boxes, one of which was placed in the hands of the Aga for ex amination. The top was removed, and a number of little sticks, their ends covered with a composition, met his eye—a conversation ensued as for what purpose they could be used—at last he discovered another end to the box, which being opened, a vial scaled also with red, was disclosed.

A Turk is no fool, and finding both bottle and

sticks in the same box, he very naturally concluded they had something to do with each other; he accordingly, as a Christian would have done, inserted the end of the stick into the uncorked vial. A light hissing noise was heard, the stick was suddenly withdrawn, and in flames! "ALLAH IL ALLAH II burst from the thunder-struck Aga—the box was dashed from his hand, and springing from his carpet, he rushed, together with the crowd from the arms and the home. the room and the house.

When their affright was somewhat ahated, since they found no tremendous consequence had imme-diately ensued, a consultation was held—but for a long time no one would venture near the haunted room. Mustering courage, however, with pistols cocked, ataghans in hand, led by their chief, the officers marched in battle array to the dreadful aofficers marched in battle array to the dreadful apartment, expecting no doubt, to see one of the fabled genii they had read of in the Arabian tales.

An awful silence ensued—the curtain was drawn, and on the floor, where it was thrown by the Aga, lay the terrible machine. The Imaum was sent for, and amid prayers, and in a solemn procession, guarded with Janissaries on both sides, the "infernel machine." with its companions fixed on forked nel machine," with its companions, fixed on forked poles, was carried to the side of the river, and sunk

beneath its surface.

The Englishman was soon after released; but to this day, says the informant, the Turks have not forgotten the demon of the Giaour.—New Mirror.

A CHAPTER FOR YOUNG HUSBANDS. There is much truth—much sound and con-

A CHAPTER FOR YOUNG HUSBANDS.

There is much truth—much sound and convincing argument, certainly—in the following article, handed us by a friend for publication. The "wife's duties," and the "wife's delinquences," have been harped upon by "the lords of creation" time out of mind. Now lend an ear to the other side.

Walking with a valued friend the other side.

Walking with a valued friend the other side who been confined a week or two by sickness to his room, he remarked that a husband might learn a good lesson by being confined occasionally to his house, by having in this way an opportunity of witnessing the cares and never-ending toils of his wife, whose burden, and duties, and patient endurance he might otherwise have never understood. There is a great deal in this thought, perhaps enough for an "editorial." Men, especially young men, are called by their business during the day mostly away from home, returning only at the hours for ments; and as they then see nearly the same routine of duty, they begin to think it is their own lot to perform all the drudgery and to be exercised with all the weight of care and responsibility.

But such a man has get a very wrong view of the case; he needs an opportunity of more extended observation, and it is perhaps for this very reason that a kind Providence arrests him by sickness, that he may learn in pain, what he will fail to observe in health. We have seen resently a good many things said in the papers to suven, exposing their faults, perhaps magnifying them, and expounding to them in none of the kindest terms, their duty, and the offices pertaining to a wonan's sphere. Now, we believe that wives as a while are generally better than they are generally admitted to be. We doubt if there can be found a large number of wives who are disagreeable and negligent, without some palpable coldnesse or short-coming on the part of their husbands. So fir as we have had an opportunity for observation, they are far more devoted and faithful than those who style themselves their lords, and who, by the customs of society, have other and generally more pleasant and varied duties to perform. We protest, then, against these lectures so often and so obtrustely addressed to the ladies, and insist upon it that they must—most of them—have been written by some fusty bachelor who knew no better, or by some inconsiderate husbands who deserve to have been old bachelors to the end of their lives. But is there nothing to be said on the other side? Are husbands so generally the perfect, amiable, injured beings they are so often represented? Men sometimes declare that their wife's axtravagances have picked their pockets—that their never ceasing tongues have robbed them of their peace, and their general disagreeableness have driven them to the tavern and gambling-table; but this is generally the wicked excuse for a most wicked life on their own part. The fact is men often lose their interest in their homes by their own neglect to make their homes interesting and pleasant. It should never be forgotten that the wife has her rights—as sacred after marriage as before—and a good husband's devotion to the wife after marriage will co

Take a few examples. Before marriage a youn man would feel some delicacy mout accepting an invitation to spend an accepting an invitation to spend an accepting accepting an accepting an accepting acceptance and accepting acceptance and acceptance acceptance and acceptance acceptance acceptance and acceptance acc his ladye-love had not been wited. After marriage is he always so particular? During the days of courtship his gallantry would demand that he should make himself agreeable to her; after marriage it often happens that he thinks more of being agreeable to himself. How often it happens that married men, after having been from home the live long day, during which the wife has toiled at her duties, go at evening again to some place of amusement, and leave her to toil alone, uncheered and unhappy. How often it happens that her kindest offices pass unobserved, and unrewarded even by a smile, and her best efforts are condemned by a fault-finding husband. How often it happens, even when the evening is spent at home, that it is employed in silent reading, or some other way that does not recognize the wife's right to share in the enjoyments even of the fireside.

enjoyments even of the fireside. Look, ye husbands, a moment, and remember what your wife was when you took her, not from compulsion, but from your own choice, based, probcompulsion, but from your own choice, based, probably, on what you then considered her superiority to all others. She was young—perhaps the idol of a happy home; she was gay and blithe as a lark, and the brothers and sisters at her father's fire-side cherished her as an object of endearment. Yet she left all to join her destiny with yours; to make your home happy, and to do all that woman's love your home happy, and to do all that woman's love could prompt and woman's ingenuity devise to meet your wishes and lighten the burdens which might press upon you in your pilgrimage. She, of course, had her expectations too. She could not entertain feelings which promised so much, without forming some idea of reciprocation on your part, and she did expect you would after marriage perform those kind offices of which you were so laviate the days of the seame your wife! left her own home for yours—purst assunder, as it were, the bands of love that had bound her to her father's fire-side, and sought no other boon than your affections; left if may be, the ease and delicacy of a home of indulgence—and now, what must be her feelings if she gradually awakes to the consciousness that you love her less than before: that your evenings are spent abroad, that you only came home at all to satisfy the de-mands of hunger, and to find a resting place for your head when weary, or a nurse for your sick chamhea when diseased?

Why did she leave the bright hearth of he vouthful days? Why did you ask her to give up the enjoyments of a happy home? Was it simply to darn your stockings, mend your clothes, take care of your children, and watch over your sick bed? Was it simply to conduce to your comfort or was there some understanding that she was to be made happier in her connection with the man

she dared to love? Nor is it a sufficient answer that you reply that you give her a home; that you feed and clothe her. You do this for your help; you would do it for an indifferent house keeper. She is your wife, and unless you attend to her wants, and in some way answer the reasonable expectations you raised by your attentions before marriage, you need not won der if she be dejected, and her heart sink into in sensibility; but if this be so, think well who the cause of it. We repeat it, very few women make indifferent wives ased person met with some outwar An, as they may difference or thoughtlessness a passipiration of said thour candid opinion that ennessee used by the postances of domestic misery on the same, for the same.

TRACHING TO JUME TO SPIAR.—The schools for the deaf and Jumb, in Prussis, Saxony and Holland, says Mr. Mann, in his able report, seem to me decidelly superior to any in his country. The point of difference is fundamental. With us, the deaf and dumb are taught to converse by signs made with the fingers. There, incredible as it may seem, they are taught to speak with the lips and tongue. That a person, utterly deprived of the organs of hearing—who indeed never knew the existence of voice or sound—should be able to talk seems almost to transcend the limits of probability; and surely that teacher is entitled to the character of a great genius, as well as benefactor, who conseems almost to transcend the limits of probability; and surely that teacher is entitled to the character of a great genius, as well as benefactor, who conceived, and successfully executed a plan, which, even after it is accomplished, theworld will scarcely credit. To the countries last named, it seems almost absurd to speak of the Dumb. There are hardly any dumb there; and the sense of hearing, when lost, is almost supplied by that of sight.

It is a great blessing to a designuse But it is obvious that, as soon as he passes out of the circle of those who understand that language, he is as helpless and hopeless as ever. The power of uttering articulate sounds—of speaking as others speak—alone restores him to society. That this can be done and substantially in all cases, I have hed abundant proof—nay, though an entire stranger, and speaking a foreign language, I have heen able to hold some slight conversation with deaf ard dumb pupils who had not completed half their term of study.—New York Sun, let sust.

We learn from the Journal of Commerce that a Congregational Church is about to be established in Brooklyn. A few sons of New England, thirty or certy in number, have subscribed twenty-five thousand dollars, which sum it is supposed will be sufcient to buy the land and erect a spacious house. The name they have selected is "The Church of the Pilgrims."

The Slave Trade.—According to a return us to the British Parliament, there were employed England in 1842, for the suppression of the s

SENATORIAL CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the delegates from the several towns composing the 16th Senatorial District, holden at Woodbury, on the 11th inst., Samuel Leavitt, Esq., of Washington, was appointed President. and Hermon Baldwin, Secretary. The roll being finished, it was voted that a committee of four be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. Calvin R. Butler, Hermon Baldwin, John C. Ambler, and A. C. Strong were appointed such committee.

Samuel Leavitt of Washington, A. C. Strong of Woodbury, and H. Baldwin of Washington were appointed district committee for the ensuing year.

The following persons were appointed Senatorial Town Committee for their respective towns:

Bethlem, Wm. Munson; Watertown, L. W. Cutler; Plymouth, C. R. Butler; Woodbury, Charles B. Crafts; Roxbury, D. F. Burnet; Washington, Thomas F. Brinsmade; Warren, Edwin M. Kellog; New-Milford, Wm. J. Stone.

LEMAN W. CUTLER, Esq., of Watertown, was unanimously nominated as the candidate for State Senator for this district.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following, which were unanimously adopted.

lowing, which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That with Henry Clay and Martin Van Buren as the nominees of the two great political parties for the Presidency of the United States, we cannot hesitate which to choose. In the first we find the able advocate of popular rights against executive encroachments, a protective tariff against free trade, a rateable distribution of the public lands to all the states against a tame surrender of the same to the few states in which they lie, and a judicious curtailment of the veto power—in the second we recognize the the little done up of 1840.

Resolved, That we highly approve of the operation of the present Tariff bill as a means of revenue and as a protection to every branch of American interest and industry, believing that such a bill is a measure essential to the well being of this Republic.

Resolved, That as the skirmishes of the van guard Resolved, That as the skirmishes of the van guard often decide the issue of the battle, we greet the glorious victory of our brother Whigs in Maryland as a harbinger of the success which awaits us in the coming Presidential contest.

Resolved, That the nomination of Leman W.

CUTLER, Esq. of Watertown, for the office of State
Senator for the Sixteenth District, meets our
hearty response, and that the exertions of the
whigs of this district shall not be wanting to secure his election to that office which his moral worth, industry and talents render him peculiarly

Resolved, That we have every confidence that the Whig nomination of State Officers presented by by the State Convention for the action of the whigs throughout the State is such as will merit their ap-

throughout the State is such as will merit their approval and most hearty support.

Resolved, That the certainty of electing our ticket of State Officers shall in no wise render us lukewarm at neglectful, but on the contrary we will use all honorable effort on our part to give a greater whig majority than was ever given in the State.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this convention be published in the Litchfield Enquirer, and in the Whig papers of Hartford, New-Haven and Bridgeport.

SAM'L LEAVITT, President.

Bridgeport. SAM'L L. H. BALDWIN, Secretary.

From the New York Tribune. CONNECTICUT.

So far as we may judge from three days' travel and observation among them, the Whige of West-ern Connecticut are wide awake and preparing to do their whole duty in their approaching State plete, is better than it usually is three weeks be fore an election; they appreciate the importance of the contest in which they are engaged, and espe-cially of securing such a Legislature as will take care that no more Senators are sent from that State to betray the interests of Connecticut and of the Union by opposing a Protective Tariff and voting to despoil the States of their rightful interest in the Public Lands. That Litchfigld and Fairfield Counties (Loco last year) will both give decided Whis majorities now, we have strong confidence, and also that Baldwin will be ahead on the popular vote of the State for Governor. Yet our ultimate triof the State for Governor. Yet our ultimate tri-umph is less certain, since much of the Whig strength is concentrated in the great towns—New-Haven and Hartford, casting 4500 votes and giving 1000 Whig majority, being balanced in the House by any four small Locofoco towns which do not cast 1000 votes in all. Add to this the potency for mischief of the Political Abolitionists, almost all mischief of the Political Abolitionists, almost all succeders from the Whig ranks, but now animated by the most phrensied malignity against us. Their organ which professes the name of 'Christian Freeman,' has almost abandoned the subject of Slavery to deal out anathemas on Mr. Clay and the Whig party; and, though it pretends, to keep up appearances, to oppose the Locotocos also, we cannot be mistaken in our conviction that the triumph of Lectocoism this spring is the object pearest not be mistakan in our conviction that the triumph of Locofocoism this spring is the object nearest its heart. In every town where the Abolitionists can prevent the election of a Whig by their votes they will stand their ground till midnight; but where their absence will give victory to the Locofocos, they will be scarce after the first or second ballot. To all practical intents, therefore, they constitute the right wing of the Locofoco party, and the Whigs will have to put forth their utmost exertions to carry the Legislature, and thereby secure to themselves the choice of the State officers. We trust, however, it is in them to State officers. We trust, however, it is in them to do it.

State officers. We trust, however, it is in them to do it.

The conduct of the canvass by the Locofecos is characteristic of their party. When General Harrison was our candidate for President, they 'incidentally' shused him as a fool, a dotard, a coward, who had voted to 'sell white men into slavery,' &c. but they all the time complained that we did not put up our real leader and give them battle on the antagonist principles of the two parties. "Mr. Clay is your champion," they asserted; "he is the 'great advocate of your views of Natiodal Policy; 'he is openly and publicly committed to all your 'distinctive measures: why don't you put him up, 'and give us a fair fight on the real grounds of difference between us?" Well, we beat them on Harrison, and now have taken up Mr. Clay, the very man they have so often and so uniformly told us we ought to run, and whose nomination they said would give us a clear contest of victory. But how do they meet the issue they so eagerly sought? In an open, manly contest for measures? Not they! They skulk as far as possible from their own chosen grounds of controversy, and make battle almost entirely by savage personal attacks on Mr. Clay. He is falsely held up to the People of Connecticut as a gambler, advocate of eternal slavery, &c. and his interference in the Cilley Duel to prevent its bloody consummation is most shamefully twisted into an encouragement of that duel, ac. and his interference in the Cilley Duel to prevent its bloody consummation is most shamefully twisted into an encouragement of that duel, while the headstrong and misguided man who himself fixed the barbarous terms of that fight and chose the unusual and deadly weapon which, though in hands wholly unskilled wrought his death, is represented as a stictim to Mr. Clay's hatted, although Mr. Clay did not know him from Adam, did not know that a duel was to take place until after the parties had gone out, and then in surprise and deep regret, despatched influential friends to prevent the fatal meeting. It may be that such personal attacks as this will induce the Freemen of Connecticut to vote in favor of ruining their own prosperity by subverting the Tariff and despailing their children by alienating the Public Lands, but we have too great confidence in their asgority and intelligence to belive it beforehand.

From the Boston Atlas.

THE TARIFF IN DANGER.

A hill has been reported, in the House of Representatives of Congress, by the loco foce Committee of Ways and Means in that body, which, if passed into a law, will essentially change the present Tariff, and stop our Country, midway, in its present course towards a high and balmy state of prosperity. It is time for our Whig friends—the advocates of American Industry—those who are in favor of maintaining the products of our land, and the avails of our own labor, against the growth of foreign soils, and against the labor of foreign hands, to be on the alert, in this matter.

soils, and against the labor of foreign hands, to be on the alert, in this matter.

No man, who loves his own country, and rejoices to see her people in a state of prosperity and happiness, and her great interests in a flourishing condition, can fail to have perceived the happy effects of our existing Tariff. It has brought our country, with the most unparalled celerity from the depths of commercial torpitude, bankruptcy and distress, to a state of active, enterprising and successful business. It has filled the country, by a natural course of commercial operations, with the precious metals. It has furnished the government with an ample revenue. It has set our manufactories in motion. It has given ample employment to our metion. It has given ample employment to our me-chanics. It has provided freights for our ships and

chanics. It has provided freights for our ships and infused activity among our merchants. It has provided ready markets for our farmers, and taken off the surplus of our agricultural products. In fine, it has carried its benefits and its blessings to all the great predominating public interests—and in no department have its benefits been more prominent or efficacious than in the favorable effect it has wrought upon the manual labor of the country.

Will the Whig Party of these United States stand still, and see a measure—almost the only one that will the Whig Party of these United States stand still, and see a measure—almost the only one that the unpropitious circumstances under which they have been placed has allowed them to perfect, and carry into operation—a measure which has far more than realized even the most sanguine hopes and expectations of its friends—will they fold their arms, and, without an effort for its defence, allow the destructive horde of Loco Focos to lay violent hands on this measure, fruitful as it has been of benefit to the whole neonle, and to demolish it at a single to the whole people, and to demolish it at a single

blow?

We call up the Whigs of this Union—we call upon the good men of all parties to flock to the standard of their country—to protect this happiest of all measures from the ruthless demagogues who are now plotting its destruction, and seeking, with sacrilegious hands, to rend it asunder. First of all—and most urgently of all—we call upon the Whigs of Connecticut to come to the rescue. It falls to their enviable lot, to be the first actors in the great popular outbreak against the political that they are firm and steadfast friends of HOME INDUSTRY, and that they are determined to stand by the present Tariff. Their action, as having reference to this subject, will be looked to with intense interest. We beseech them not to disappoint their friends, and the friends of good government every where. If they fail, or falter, now, in this exigency, they will have done much to dishearten and distress their Whig brethren, and to paralyse the effects which other states are preparing to make. Let this indication in the Loco Focs House of Representatives of Congress awaken them to reof Representatives of Congress awaken them to re-newed action. Let them feel as if the maintenance or failure of our present wise and effective system of protecting our domestic products and home industry depends upon their exertions to carry their State. If they can bring themselves to realize this, we have no doubt that they will strain every nerve to carry their point, and as little doubt that a glo-rions success will attend their efforts.

We have scarcely time to-day to go into any crittives in the House of Representatives. will perceive that it is most cunningly devised to concilitate the producing interests of Pennsylva-nia and Louisiana, and to carry them against the manufacturing interests of the Northern and Midmanulacturing interests of the Northern and Mid-dle States. We trust this nefarious plot will not succeed. We indulge a confident hope, that all those who have contributed to establish the pres-ent excellent protective system will stand firmly, shoulder to shoulder, and maintain the principle, until it is so firmly settled as a part of our National Policy that no assaults of reckless partizans can disturb it—no effort of wicked aspirants to power shake it from its firm foundation in the confidence and support of the people.

The Tribune thus remarks upon the bill:

The valuation under the proposed Tariff is to be based on the Foreign cost and charges of importation, and to all duties which exceed 25 per centare to be reduced to that standard on the 1st of September 1844. Of course the few discrimina-tions allowed in this bill in favor of Iron, &c., are cheats intended to get by the Presidential election, in Pennsylvania especially, and then the mask falls, and a regular Free Trade dynasty commen-

This hill is at once destructive in its character and craven in its spirit, since its success would paralyze many branches of our National industry, paralyze many branches of our National industry, while not a principle is involved in the existing Tariff which cannot be justified by the provisions of Gen. McKay's bill. Its passage would cripple not only the manufactures but the growers of Wool throughout the Country, not only by flooding our marts with British goods, by taking off entirely the three cents a pound protection (over and above 30 per cent. ad valorem) now accorded to our own wool. It would strike dead at a blow, the infant but most important Silk business of this Country. but most important Silk business of this Country, whether growing or manufacturing, and would bear with severity on the home production of Boots and Shoes, and every kind of Ready-made Clothing—branches which are just recovering from a long season of depression under the benign influence of the present Tariff.

As to the various departments of Iron Manufacture, except of castings, it is hardly too much to say that, in view of the respective duties proposed on Iron and the Manufactures thereof, not less than three-fourths of them would be stopped by the passage of this bill. But we are sure it cannot

WAKING UP!—The Whig fires of 1889 have not only been re-kindled but are biazing high and clear as they did in the brightest "Pippecance times. We desire no better guarantees of success than the spirit now abrood. Our friends are united, zealous and sanguine. They go to the work with an energy and an earnestness that ever, in a good cause, command success.—Albany Journal.

Connecticut and Senator Morehead.—The spirit and enthusiasm of the Connecticut Convention seems to have agreeably surprised our friends of the South and West. Mr. Chandler, of the U. S. Gazette, says he has "occasion to know that Mr. Mosshead was not less astonished at the spirit and number of the meeting, than he was delighted with the appearance of their several delegations. The good people of the West have not yet an idea of the enthusiasm of the middle and eastern States, in the cause of sound principles and Henry Clay. They cannot comprehend how such outpourings, and such manifestations of patriotism, can be exhibited out of the south and west,—But good old sober Connecticut has shown that when occasion requires, she can show as much zeal as others, and if it takes a little more to heat her she is only the more ardent."

dent."

We are glad also to see it intitated by but Chandler that Mr. Morehead will visit New land again after the adjournment of Congress hope he will and as many more of the Go Whigs of the West and south as can be irduction.—Salem Register.